

By way of review and as an example, independent claim 1 sets forth a display apparatus including a display screen, a memory unit, and a display control unit. The display screen displays image data sent from a main apparatus, noting that the main apparatus is a frame different from the frame containing the display screen, memory unit, and display control unit. The memory unit stores screen protecting image data, and the display control unit controls the display of the screen protecting image data under a condition that the main apparatus is not actually operated for a predetermined time period.

All independent claims set forth similar features, with differing scope and breadth.

Regarding Kanno, the outstanding Office Action has interpreted display 1 as being a frame different from display monitor 2. Specifically, the Office Action has indicated that in display monitor 2, Kanno discloses the claimed display screen, memory unit, and display control unit.

However, the Office Action also notes that Kanno fails to disclose that the claimed memory unit stores screen protecting image data. To disclose this feature, the Office Action utilizes Lundberg to show a programmable screen saver. The Office Action states that it would have been obvious to modify Kanno to include the screen saver of Lundberg "because it would allow a user to create his or her own custom database of units of information for display."

Kanno sets forth a display monitor with bi-directional communication with a computer. More specifically, Kanno sets forth transferring adjustment and parameter data stored in the display monitor to the computer. Kanno, in FIG. 1, illustrates the arrangement of a computer separate from a display monitor. Image data is sent from computer 1 through video interface 5 and displayed on monitor 9. Adjustment and parameter data stored in RAM 12 or EEPROM 11 is accessed by monitor control CPU 14 and transferred to computer 1. The adjustment and parameter data are utilized by the display monitor to control the display, for example by adjusting the screen size when displaying image information transferred from the video interface of the computer.

Lundberg sets forth merely a programmable screen saver program. The screen saver program is stored on a computer, and when activated, controls the display of screen saver information. More precisely, the screen saver program stored on the computer controls the computer to generate image data, including screen saver information, transfer the same through a video card to a display, with the monitor receiving the generated image data and displaying the same on a display screen.

Thus, Lundberg would appear to only disclose a conventional screen saver technique, similar to the discussion in the background of the present application.

The screen saver program of Lundberg is stored in a storage device in the computer frame.

The Office Action has indicated that it would have been obvious to modify Kanno to now store the screen saver program of Lundberg in a display monitor memory, since it would allow a user to program the screen saver.

However, as noted above, Lundberg only discloses storing the screen saver program in a computer storage device. Further, there is no indication that monitor control CPU 14 of Kanno would be able or designed to run the screen saver program. Only the present application provides the motivation, suggestion, or need to store "screen protecting image data" in a memory of a display monitor similar to that in Kanno.

The Office Action has indicated that the motivation for modifying Kanno to include the screen saver program of Lundberg in a display memory is to allow a user the capability to program a screen saver. However, the invention of Lundberg is directed toward having an interactive screen saver, whereas if the screen saver of Lundberg were to be placed in the memory of the display, there wouldn't be any means to program or interact with the screen saver. Thus, once combined as suggested in the Office Action, the cited motivation for the combination would not be achieved.

In addition, there is no suggestion in either Kanno or Lundberg that a screen saver program be stored in the memory of a display. Rather, it would appear that both Lundberg and Kanno teach away from such a premise, since Lundberg teaches that a screen saver program stored on the computer frame is used to generate image data to be transferred to a display, and since Kanno only indicates that RAM 12 and EEPROM 11 store parameter and adjustment data.

Further, in controlling display monitor 2 and reading and transmitting information from and to RAM 12 and EEPROM 11, monitor control CPU 11 would not appear to be designed to also run programs similar to the screen saver program of Lundberg, i.e., the CPU of a computer would be designed to run the screen saver program while the monitor control CPU would appear merely designed to perform specific tasks orientated toward controlling the display. Thus, there is no suggestion that even if the screen saver program of Lundberg were to be

stored in the monitor memory of Kanno, that the monitor control CPU of Kanno could even use or run that program. A combination of Kanno and Lundberg, as suggested in the Office Action, would not work.

Therefore, for at least the above, it is respectfully requested that this rejection of claims 1-14 be withdrawn and claims 1-14 be allowed.

CONCLUSION:

There being no further outstanding objections or rejections, it is submitted that the application is in condition for allowance. An early action to that effect is courteously solicited.

Finally, if there are any formal matters remaining after this response, the Examiner is requested to telephone the undersigned to attend to these matters.

If there are any additional fees associated with filing of this Amendment, please charge the same to our Deposit Account No. 19-3935.

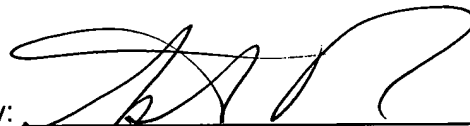
Respectfully submitted,

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